From Our Own Reporter. Nay Haven, Thursday, April 17, 1836.

After our disputch was sont last night Jackson, who was then on the stand, swere that during the evening of the murder Mrs. Wakeman was very much dispresent and asked him to put his hand on her chest which he did and prayed for her, She said she had three live creatures in her and that they were crawling up to her throat and choking her. He put his hand on her chest and stomach and felt them. James Notion testified that Sly was afraid to kill anything and that he toki him that Chas. Willoughby had covered him with devils which crawled over his head

Phobe Brokwith had known them since 1831 and at tended their meetings until 1854. She thought them

In relation to the live creatures Mrs. Wakeman said to our Reporter, in a private interview in the jail: When Ames Hunt gave the pizen I was drendful esick; I had a dreadful pain in my stomach and chest, "and [whispering very confidentially as she leaned "over her large lible] I don't tell of it often, but I "paked: I was dreadful sick, and I put my thumb and finger in my mouth and pulled out something " seel, about so long [two or three inches], and then "I puked again and pulled out another, and they was "the sperits he put into the pizen to kill my sperit while the pinen killed my body. Now, if I'd a put em in the Bible, and when I got well enough put em in the fire and burned em, the sperit of the Man of Sm would a been killed and the millenium would a come. But I didn't, and so all this has " come to pass."

The Court opened this morning at 9 o'clock. A larger number of ladies were present than yesterday, and the room was thoroughly packed. The testimony for the defense was continued.

Sarah Root testified to the excellent character and principles of Sly, and said that Sly was very loth to genericles of Sly, and said that Sly was very loth to will anything; one time he was in her house and she asked him to kill a horn-bug; he said he did not want to kill at, but he would put it in the street; Sly thought that Willoughby, Mrs. Wakeman's son-in law, had put a theusand cevils on him: Mrs. Wakeman always appeared to be a very kind woman, and I know of cothing going to show that she was not sincere; she always talked on the subject of religion, and when she spoke of the unbelief of the world she would burst into tears; she now believes that I am one of her worst enemies; so far as I know Mrs. Lane treated her mostles. Mrs. Wakeman, very kindly.

worst eremies; so far as I know Mrs. Lane treated her mother, Mrs. Wakeman, very kindly.

George Root, sworn—Have known de parties for thirtsen or fourteen years; Sly acted and talked like a rhild; 'bout dis 'bug I was knowin', and kinder langhed at it my own mind; dey feel bad when dey had their beg kill on account of its cryin'; dey always was a gittin berbs in de woods; dese people who had dese powers dat you heard of, Sly would not pass deir houses; for 'bout two years he wouldn't pass my house, ber Israel Woodin neder; he would kneel down and cay anywhere. I've seen him pray in the snoe; deir ser Israel Woodin neider; he would kneel down any early anywhere; I've seen him pray in the snoe; dei nonwers said dat my bread was enchanted; I know dat she wouldn't receive any wittles from Mrs. Lane; I tought Mrs. Wakeman a natural pretty clever sort of a woman, but I tought she was deluded; out of de Bible you couldn't git much conversation on natural tings; she said she was not sent for money, and when he was that the left if on anywhere; she was perfectly tings; she said she was not sent for money, as perfectly she lad it she let it go anywhere; she was perfectly

Sincere.

Cross examination—I never noo anything; I've sometimes taught that she couldn't believe her doctrines herself, but she repeat 'em and repeat em; she did'n' do much but makin' sirops; she was sickly all the time; she has been so ever since I've known he all de time she live at my house she was talkin' 'bout religion when I ta'ked with her; have noon her refusin' tings from Mrs. Lane; Mrs. Lane's little boy brought her a pie once, and she would'n' take it; she taught it was enchanted.

Mary Ann Wharton, sworn—Has known Mrs. Wakeman and Sly quite intimately for fifteen years; I always looked upon Sammy as a very good, harm-kas, prayerful man; he was always preaning up life, life, life, life; it was his favorite theme, and that death was from the Man of Sin; he used to come to our house every day; he always knelt down when he came into the bouse, instead of sitting down; when he came in he usually said: "Its growin brighter and brighter: I've enjoyed myself better for the last "twenty-four hours than I ever did before; the power of the old devil is goin;" after a while he came to think I was le great enchanter, and when he saw me he would run across the street rather than meet me; I thought Mrs. Wakeman a remarkably good woman; she would give away all she had; she didn't believe in ministers and lawyers, and thought they would have a great deal to answer for; I sent over for Dr. Gray, whom I had heard breach and liked at her requestione was waiting for him and looking out for him, and Mary Ann Wharten, sworn-Has known Mre whom I had heard preach and liked at her requestions was waiting for him and looking out for him, and at last she said; "O, Mrs. Wharton, if Dr. Gray "comes the Milennium will come, and if he doesn't, the Judgment will come;" he came, and she liked him very much; after a few weeks she told me that God had shown her that he was an enchanter, and she waiked the floor and wrang her hands; she spoke centinually or the degit, and every high, "father appeared to her, she said; for several years after I knew her I did not think she was insane, but I does now.

Cross examined-I never had any suspicion that she did not believe the doctrines which she pres

did not believe the doctrines which she preached; when Sammy came to see me, before he went away, he used to ask, "May I have a word of prayer?" I often said, "Yes, but pray short, Sammy," for he was very tedious—he would pray all day.

Ephraim Lane, sworn—I am son-in-law of Mrs. Wakeman, and have known her sixteen years; Sly was a very inoffensive man; three or four years ago he took a cishike to me; I never could get him to help me kill an animal; he would come round after they were dead and help me; his constant themes were life. kill an animal; he would come round after they were dead and help me; his constant themes were life, death, and the devil; previous to four years ago there was nobody like me with Mrs. Wakeman, but since then she has believed that I had a bad spirit that wanted to kill the good spirit in her; she used to bring her money to me and say that she didn't want to have saything to do with money; she thought about the anything to do with money; she thought about the same of my wife that she did of me; I never knew an individual who seemed more anxious to do the will o God; if anybody had less than she, she would give it to him; she might have lived more comfortably if she chose; her sons said it was no kind of use to give he money, for she gave it away immediately. I don't money, for she gave it away immediately: I don't think she had a personal enemy in the world excepting those who had bad spirits; I think that she's entirely sincere; she never would admit that think she had a personal enemy in the world excepting those who had had spirits; I think that she's entirely sincere; she never would admit that she was sick, but she often complained of a pain in her head and stomach, and frequently saturated her hair with salt and water; she said that people from the spirit-world came to her at night and begged her to preach to the people; she would make sirups and salves all day, and in the evening, if people would come in to hear her, she would sit up and talk to them all night; for a long time I said nothing, but one day I said to her: "Mother, there's nothing in your doctrines—it's all a delusion"; it seemed to strike her very hard, and she was afraid of me after that.

Cross-exammation—You might as well try to move the West Rock as to reason her out of her doctrines; I have heard ministers speak with her about them, and they said it was of no use to talk with her; I have no doubt but that the old lady got her mind so wrought up that it did really hurt her when a person came whom she thought had a bad spirit.

Caroline Lane, sworn—Am a daughter of Mrs. Wakensa; she is 72; Sammy is about 40; when I was a hitle girl Sammy came to see me, and brought me a testament, he prayed, and appeared very different from anybody I had ever seen; for ten or twelve years he came to see me about once a year; then when I was 19 we came to New-Haven, and I used to see him every day; he fore breakns, and was always praying; he was

I was 19 we came to New Haves, and him every day; he used to go in the woods every day he fore breakfast, and was always praying; he was very kind and affectionate; two years ago this March him every day, he used to go in the base of the was very kind and affectionate; two years ago this March they had a meeting, and agreed to put Willoughby ent, and Sammy said that he had been the cause of all the storms that Winter; I did not take any part in the excemmunication, and they said that all who took sides with Willoughby were as bad as he; mother always has been very kind to me, and loved me, but since I did not behave in Willoughby's enchantment she has been afraid of me; since them she has said to me: "Don't call me mother—anybody that wants to "kill me need'nt call me mother—during these conversations about the dead, she was often in tents; I have been a firm believer in her faith, and to a great extent I am now; I think she has had light from beaven; until lately she has nawys claimed that father was the last Man of Sin; lately she has taken to linese random notions.

random netions.

Cross-examination—My mother is greatly changed bewiftom what she used to be with regard to her discovere from what she used to be with regard to her discovereable feelings toward persons; she read very few spreadle from the Bible, Baxter's Saint's Rest and broks acide from the Bible, Baxter's Saint's Rest and beeks aside from the Bible. Baxter's Saint's Rest and Paradise Lost, when she read newspapers it was to see the disasters and deaths, and she would weep and ray she knew what caused them; I have frequently found her up at two or three c'ciock in the morning, and crying; she would speak then about the poor dead, and the living who were in their sins; I have seen her stand by the window and cry as she saw people going to church, for she said that they preached there that God had the power of death, when it cause from the dwyl, and they ought not to say such things to God, she claimed that she knew the truth, and that it was

revealed to her that she could find it in the Bible, and so induce others to believe it; she never used harsh language to me; she has wept over me and prayed for me; I never had any difficulty with her; I think that she is entirely sincere: that when she says a thing she believes it is so, no matter how abourd it may seem; she always wanted to give her sirups for nothing, but when we came here I prevailed on her to ask 25 cents a quart: Sammy I always supposed to be a kind, affectionate man; I never knew him to have over 25

rah Allen, sworn-Lived in the house with Mrs. Sarah Allen, sworn—Lived in the house with Mrs. Wakeman a few months thirteen years ago; she was very kind to the sick and poor, and good to live in the house with; Sammy was a very quiet man. Salina Lockwood, sworn—Am a daughter of Mrs.

Wakeman; when my mother was first under exercise of mind my father was very much opposed to it; he was a distiller and used to drink a great deal of liquor was a distiller and used to crink a great deal of liquor and frightened her a great ceal because she was de-termined to get religion; I have heard him threaten her hife, saying that if she spoke a word or read a word in the Bible he would be the death of her instantly; she did not have anybody to bring her clear out and clear her mind, so she was left partially deranged; she lived with my sister some years before he died, and she wanted his bones burned; my mother has been a very kind mother to me and to all her children, as far as I know; I have known my father to carry a razor to hed with him threatening to kill her with it. with him threatening to kill her with it

Dr. Worthington Hooker, sworn—Have spent con-siderable time with the prisoners: I think Miss Hersey is insane; she is a firm believer in Mrs. Wakeman dectrines; still that does not constitute insanity; but she has a clear and strong mind; she was a Millerite, and two members of the family have been insane; there is one ground for doubt, and that is that she originates nothing; she seems to be a perfect echo of there is one ground for doubt, and that is that she originates nothing; she seems to be a perfect echo of the Messenger; I do not think that Sly is insane; he is weak-minded, and can easily be deluded; I consider him under a delusion which might obliterate to a greater or less extent his sense of right and wrong; I greater or less extent his sense of right and wrong; I suppose the delusion was an overpowering one at the time; he was under such an excitement as an intoxicated man might be; there was an intense excitement in the house, and I think if he had any consciousness that he was doing a wrong act the consciousness was very slight; after the act was committed, there is evidence that there was some feeling as if, after all, it was not all right; if I had confidence in the honesty of Mrs. Wakeman, I should say that she was insane. Dr. Jonathan Knight attested his belief in Sly's sincentry and delusion, and Miss Hersey's insanity; from a valiety of circumstances he had some little doubt of Mrs. Wakeman's sincerity; he should otherwise have no doubt of her insanity.

AFTERNON SESSION.

have to doubt of her insanity.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Jerome C. Smith, sworn—Had been for nearly two years Assistant-Physician in the Institution for the Insane in Maine; from listening to the evidence, I think that the case of Sly is one of demention or imbecility, and that he was unaccountable at the time of the murder; Miss Hersey seems to me insane; ker character and mode of life has been admirably adapted to produce insanity; Mrs. Wakeman seems to me also insane, and I suppose from the evidence adduced that her disease has considerably increased within two or three years. Insane people are about as likely to tell a lie as to tell the truth.

Dr. E. C. Chamberlain—Have been acquainted with Mrs. Wakeman for about eight years; some six years ago I was called to her; Dr. Gray had been attending her and she thought he had enchanted her, and told me all about her going to Heaven; the last time I attended her was when she said Hunt had poisoned her; I thought she was insane when she told me about Dr. Gray's evaluatinents and have considered

oned her; I thought she was insane when she told me about Dr. Gray's enchantments and have considered her so ever since.

Cross examined—She told me at the time that she

said Pr. Gray had enchanted her, that her husband sat once looking in the fire, and looked around and cattered a stream of fire all over the room and filled with little devils about six inches high—little black ner—and she said that when she died and went to caven, and rose again, the room was filled with little hite argels about the same size and about as many

The State-Attorney said he had no testimony to

Ex Gov. Dutton a-ked if the State-Attorney would claim any other verdict than one of Not Guilty on the ground of insanity.

The State Attorney stated that he did not feel authorized by the evidence to claim any other. The case had assumed an aspect not contemplated by him at its commencement.

Judge Hinman merely said to the Jury that the parties were agreed, and if the Jury thought that there was evidence enough to render such a verdict as had been spoken of, the Court would have power to make an order for the further confinement of the prisoners. The Jury retired.

Within ten minutes the Jury returned, the prisoners were confronted with them, and the following verdict was formally and severally rendered:

NOT GUILTY, ON ACCOUNT OF INSANITY. The verdict was received by Mrs. Wakeman and Sammy without arrange commun. Miss Hersey was very much troubled at being supposed insane,

As your Reporter went up to the Messenger to bid her good-bye, she seized him by the hand, and when he told her that it was all over happily now, said, with appearance of alarm: "May be the worst of it is " yet to come. What are they going to do with me ?" She was with some difficulty reassured. She believes that to morrow, the third day after her trial, according to her arithmetic, she shall "suffer,"

ners were led back to the jail, t bly will be taken to the Institution for the Insane in a few days.

IDENTIFICATION OF DEAD BODIES.

No department of legal medicine has excited so much attention in Europe and in this country as the identification of the dead. The diversified forms which the decay of the human body after death assumes, appear to be no less numerous than the variety of causes by which life becomes extinct. Season, age, the character of the disease, protracted illness, and sudden death, exercise a greater or less influence in facilitating or retarding decomposition. In cases of death by accident or violence, and in exhumations, the physician may be called upon to assist in identifying, not only the entire body, but in certain cases even only such parts of it as may be found, with a view of determining the sex, age, and probable stature of the person to whom the fragments belonged. Under some circumstances the identification of a body is very difficult. Even a few hours after death great changes take place: the brow becomes dry and wrinkled, the eyes hollow, nose pointed, lips relaxed and pendant, the skin dry and hard; and, in fact, such an entire alteration of physiogomy is effected as to render the individual lmest irrecegnizable.

Bodies are frequently found in the water about this city, giving rise to the inquiry at the Coroner's inquest, whether death resulted before or after immersion, and whether from accident or design. There will always be marks and bruises about the body, especially if it has been long immersed, and the appearances on dissection are often equivocal and unsatisfactory. Thus, the inquest recently held at Williamsburgh on the body of an unknown man, supposed to be that of the Captain of the bark Eudora, is a remarkable instance of this fact. A number of witnesses were willing to testify that they believed it to be the body of the murdered esptain, and such no doubt would have been the prevailing epinion, if his brother-in-law had not testified that there were poculiar marks upon the captain's arm which could not be found upon that of the deceased. The physician who examined the body was unable to satisfy the minds of the jury regarding the cause of death, and they accordingly returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from

causes unknown to the jury.

In 1839 a curious and somewhat similar case of curred in this city. A corpse inclosed in a sack was found floating in the water, the feet and hands firmly exured by a cord and the body best up. There were everal wounds of a superficial character about the builts, while on the side of the neck immediately over the large vessels was an incised wound about an inch in depth, but not touching the artery. From the appearance of the wounds it was inferred by the physican who made the examination that they had been inflicted after death. The body was deposited in the Park for recognition, and in the course of three or four days was found to be that of a person who had cied about ten days before of delirium tremens, and was buried in Potter's Field. The case was rendered still more my sterious from the fact that about this time the house of a celebrated physicien in this city was cutings at right by four publics, with one of whom the doctor had a violent struggle, stabbing him in the neck and inflicting, as the doctor believed, a fatal wound. The body was examined by this physician, who declared it to be the robber whom he had stabbed; founding his opinion chiefly on the wounds which he had inflicted. Yet it was afterward fully proved that this person had died at his own house and before the robbery was committed.

Such mistakes regarding identity are of frequent occurrence. The body, for instance, may be confounded with that of some person actually living at the time. Of this there is a large number of remarkable instances; but the most extraordinary was the discovery of the body of Timothy Monroe on the beach of Lake Ontario in 1827, and its identification with that of the murdered Free-Mason, William Morgan, The Coroner's jury gave in a verdict that it was the body of some person unknown to them, who had perished from drowning, and the remains were therefor interred. A rumor was soon circulated that it was the body of William Morgan, who had disappeared some mentls previously in a mysterious manner, and accordingly it was disinterred and a second inquest held. Mrs. Morgan, together with the family physician, Dr. Henry of Rochester, and several other were acquainted with Morgan during his life-time, were summoned as witnesses. Mrs. Morgan testified that she had not a particle of doubt regarding the identity of the body, and that she fully believed it to be her husband's; and from the testimony of many witnesses, physicians and others, the fact appeared t be established. The dress, however, bore no resemblance to that worn by Morgan, and the pockets were filled with tracts; notwithstanding which, the Jury decided that it was his body. But soon an advertisement appeared in a Canada paper, offering a reward for the discovery of the body Timothy Monroe, drowned at Newark, in the Niagara. From a minute description of the clothes, cravat, person, and so on, it was perceived at once that they corresponded with those of the body, which had been declared to be that of Wm. Morgan. It was then once more disinterred, another inquest held, and the Jury agreed that it was that of Timothy Monroe of Upper Canada. Indeed, the general appearance of a body is frequently so un-satisfactory that it should have but little weight upon the minds of a jury. The examining physician should, if possible, be required to state his opinion regarding some particular peculiarity or deformity. Thus, in 1814, Dupuytrien identified the person of a murdered man by observing a malformation of the hip-joint. A doubtful case, tried at Edinburgh, was decided by a dentist, who produced a cast of the gums which he had taken before death. The remains of the Marchioness of Salisbury were identified by the gold appendages to the jaw bone for artificial teeth; and the body of Dr. Parkman of Boston was also known through his dentist, who swore positively to a set of teeth made for the deceased a

short time previous. Even under the most favorable circumstances it is very difficult, not only to identify a body, but also to determine whether the wounds, if any, were made before or after death, and as upon the correct decision of these important questions frequently depend the fortune, reputation, liberty and even life of innocent persons, all such examinations should be conducted with the greatest care, not by one, but by a number of medical men, of extensive experience and conversant with this particular department of their profession.

## WRITING INKS.

Among the many discoveries of the age developing improvements in almost every branch of the arts, little has been done by chemical science to improve and perfect this "Art preservative of all arts." An Ink perfectly black, limpid, and indellible, has yet to be discovered.

Nutgails appear to be the only really valuable ingredient in modern inks-the value and permanence of which depend upon the proper quantity of gallic acid extracted from the galls, being used in its preparation; but nutgalls are expensive, and ink makers are apt to increase their profits by substituting logwood, which gives a large amount of coloring matter at a small cost.

A compound of bichromate of potash and the extract of logwood, discovered by the German chemists a few years since, makes a limpid ink, black when first used. at a cost of less than three cents a wallow-

vile dye, totally valueless as an ink, fading out on a few weeks exposure to the light, and becoming illegible in a few years. Lowever securely kept. Still, its cheapness, case of manufacture, and apparent good qualities when first made, have caused it to be extensively manufactured and sold, particularly in the Western States. The recipe for its production has been sold by traveling venders in every considerable town in the Northern States, as a very great secret, which lar buyer would make his fortune by getting exclusive possession of-at all prices from one to fifty dollars. A cute Yankes near Boston was victimized to the tune of \$250 for the secret, which he calculated would make his fortune, by making ink for

The ink used by the ancients was made with powdered charcoal, mixed with mucilage and water, and is indestructible by time; but this ink is impracticable in this age, when barrels are used where a penfull suf-

The value of permanent ink cannot be questioned; for state, town and county records, and the like, it is of vital importance that the ink used should be legible in succeeding generations. Too little attention is paid to this matter by our registers, surrogates, town clerks and court officers. A writer in the April number of The New-England Historical and Genealogical Mag-azine, speaking of the town records of Bolton, Conn., and making suggestions for their preservation, &c. says: "Moreover, the ink is fast fading out." matter of permanent ink is attracting much attention n Europe, particularly in the government offices, records, courts, &c.

Prof. Sharp of Edinburgh, in a paper recently read before the Royal Society of Arts, gives the result of a series of claborate experiments designed to test the pernanence of writing ink by exposure to the light

and to the action of the elements.

Dr. Chilton of New-York has submitted a number of the principal inks of this country to a similar trial with a view to test their relative indelible qualities. The result of his experiments is before us in a finely engraved fac-simile of the original paper, upon which e doctor wrote with four different inks, and then exposed the writing over five months to the action of the reather upon the roof of his laboratory.

This test appears to be conclusive, so far as it goes,

as showing what will be the action of time upon man uscripts in various stages of exposure. The matter is suggestive, and of importance to all who would preserve legible records for future generations.

THE ST. LOUIS SLAVE CASE.

The following sums have been received toward the deliverance of the slave Hannah, of whose touching case we gave an account a few days ago, and appealed n her behalf to every friend of humanity and lover of Freedom to come forward and raise the necessary sum to procure her release. The case seems to have aroused the sympathy even of gentlemen not heretofore known or recognized in connection with any nevement against Slavery, and we trust that the well-known and faithful friends of Liberty will come forward promptly to the rescue of the interesting woman and mether from the fate impending over her if her master should succeed in establishing his claim. Any sums sent to this effice will be duly acknowledged and applied. We give the names of those who have already subscribed, as an evidence of the interest taken n the matter:

The total amount required as \$300. Let every one eraid in his or her mite promptly, or it may be too late,

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Stated Session of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening, at the hall of the Board, corner of Grand and Elm streets—Aspraw H. Grees, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

last meeting were read and approved.

Before proceeding to the transaction of regular businest, Commissioner PHILLIPS, in an appropriate address, announced the death of Joseph McKeen, LL.D., the late Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and also the death of Mr. Joseph Curtis. In concluding his remarks, he offered the following resolution, which was announced advantaged.

marks, he offered the following resolution, which was manimously adopted:

Resolved. That the members of the Board of Education learn with the deepest regret the death of Joseph McKers, esq., assistant Superintendent of Common Schools, and of Joseph Parts, esq., late Commissioner of Common Schools, and for many years Truste of the late Public School Society, and conceive with their respective families and friends on the irregard lie loss they have scattained, and with the community at large is being deprived of the valuable services of these distinguished and useful champions in the served cause of popular education. Regolved, That a copy of the forecome resolution be trussmitted to the families of the deceased.

Registed, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the similes of the deceased.

Mr. NKILSOS offered a resolution requesting from the Rev. Dr. Bellows his discourse at the funeral of Mr. Curtiss, and from the Rev. Mr. Wood a copy of his discourse at the funeral of Mr. McKeen.

The application of the School Officers of the Eighth Ward for \$1,965 for new furniture in Ward School No. 38 was granted. The application of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward for authority to make repairs in Ward School No. 23 was referred to the Committee on Repairs. The application of the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward for \$7,360 for building wires to Ward School No. 34 was referred to the wings to Ward School No. 34 was referred to the Finance Committee. The application of the Fifth Ward for \$3,565 to erect an addition to Ward School No. 44 was referred to the Finance Committee. A petition from Wm. H. Macartney for payment for

work was referred to the same Committee.

The application from the Ninth Ward for \$1,905.50 to make alterations and repairs in Primary School No. 22 in Downing street, was referred to Finance Com-The monthly report of the City Superintendent was

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was presented, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fowler offered a resolution relative to hiring new premises for a primary school in the Twentieth Ward. Referred to Committee on Sites and School

The report of the Finance Committee relative to an

apprepriation of \$34,000 for Ward School No. 20, called forth a long debate, but was finally adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs authorizing the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward to advertise for proposals for altering and repairing Ward School No. 5, Mott street, was adopted.

School No. 5, Mott street, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending appropriation of \$13,165 for alteration of Ward School No. 12, Seventh Ward, was adopted.

A Report of the Normal School Committee, to close the session of the Daily Normal School for Females at

the session of the Daily Normal School for Females at 2 o'clock p. m, and to appoint George M. Curtis Teacher of Music in Normal Schools, was adopted. After the transaction of some other business the Board adjourned.

## EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Republicans of the Eighth Ward met at the

Mercer House last night to organize a Ward Associa-

Mercer House last night to organize a Ward Association. ARTHUR MURHHY was called to the chair.

Mr. BLAKELY proposed Mr. M. G. BOICE as President for the ensuing year. Adopted. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions and report officers for the year.

Gen. SCHUTLER of Kansas then made an able and effective speech upon the rights and wrongs of Kansas. It was a history, brief and to the point, of the mislededs of the Missarri Borderers: the vain struggles of the Free-State men at the ballot-box, and their brave stand against the overawing raid of the Ruffines upon Lawrence. The people of Kansas now look to the Notth for help. Make Kansas a Free State and the majority of the people of Missouri, who at heart detest Slavery, will make that a Free State also; and Slavery will have received its death blow. His remarks were received throughout with usqualified approbation.

Mr. WM. PEEL presented the following from the Committee on Resolutions

Resolved. That the Republican party of the Eighth World of demand, and will attempt to secure, the repeal of all law which allow the introduction of Slavery into Territories one consecrated to Freedom; and that we will resist by every constitutional means the extension of Slavery into Territories of

consertated to reach the extension of Slavery in the United States.

Resolved. That we will support by every lawful means or brethern in Kanasa in their constitutional and manly resistant to the surprise authority of their lawiess invader, and will sit the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate the full weight of the full weight of the support of the immediate the full weight of the full weight of the Union as a free, soverigh and in admiration of Kanasa to the Union as a free, soverigh and in admiration of the full weight of the full w

admission of Kansas to the Union as a tree, sovereigh and under the derivative. These resolutions were adopted with great unanimity. The following officers were then reported and elected: Delegates to the Republican Central Committee—Andrew Bickley, John J. Silicocks, B. A. Mayersu, Arthur Murphy, Wm. Peel.

Vice Previdents—A. H. Stolzenburgh, H. B. Weed, Jonathy, W. Roe, Wm. Bogert, Chas. Thompson, Heary Davids, Wm. Eadle.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Eadle.

Recording Secretary—John J. Shaw.

Technique—Wm. K. Chapman.

Recording Secretary—John J. Shaw.

Treasygr—Wm K. Chepman.

Judge BLAKELY and Mr. W. T. D. Minlians then addressed be neeting upon the great subject of preventing the spread of espotic principles in Republican America.

The meeting was largely attended and much enthusare prevailed.

stam prevailed.

After voting to publish the proceedings in THE TRIBUNE, Time, and Post, the meeting adjourned.

## BURTON'S THEATER.

A new Comedy in three acts called " 'T is ill playing with Edged Tools," was produced at this theater on Wednesday night. The scene is laid in this city in th year 1854. It was the first presentation of the work in New-York, but it has already been played with marked success in Boston. The number of American plays of any merit whatever is so few that any addition to the stock should be received with extra favor, as an encouragement to home authors, and as the means of creating a domestic dramatic literature. The plot of this piece is as follows: Mrs. Goldie,

(Mrs. A. Parker,) wife of "Col. Goldie, a volunteer of the war of 1812, and now a New-York merchant," (Mr. Burton, dabbles in gambling with cards and gambling in stocks, and contrives therefrom to lose most innocently \$10,000, a sum appropriated for her sister on a prospective marriage, and \$2,000 placed in her safe-keeping, the windfall of of a servant of the family. The money being called or suddenly, "Mr. Brown, a well preserved bachelor of fertune," (Mr. Moore,) attempts to improve the oc casion by offering her'the required \$12,000 for a certain unlawful consideration, which present and its conditions she rejects. "Arthur Leslie, esq., a young gentleman of large property," (Mr. A. H. Perry,) had been fluttering around Mrs. Goldie, owing to her indifference to her husband the Colonel, (an indifference caused by the hard devetion of the latter to money making and neglect of herself,) and not making any cupid capital in that quarter, transfers sympathy-wise his affections to her sister Ella (Mrs. C. Howard), and at the right time contrives to lose sufficient money at cards to Mrs. Goldie to enable her to pay the servant at the required moment, and also shows as if he had received it from Mrs. G., the missing \$10,000. So the old gay deceiver, Mr. Brown, is outgeneraled, and Ella takes Arthur for her lover-and so the comedy ends.

Whenever Mr. Burton appears, be his character second or third-rate in the author's work, he makes it first on the stage. Such being the fact, we wish the other performers—Mr. Moore not needing the hint—would endeavor, like Mr. Burton, to be natural. His secret is that he does things on the stage as he does them off. He moves and speaks naturally, and does not mouth or attitudinize. Now both the ladies have much in their favor. They are fair, young with sweet speaking voices, pleasing figures, and good manners. Yet they have adopted a most artificial stogey, face-writhing, verbally-spouting manner, which neither of them would dream of imitating in private. Let them reform it altogether. Mr. Perry was un equal—sometimes mannered, and sometimes natural.

The merit of the play is rather fair. Why the

stockjobber Goldie, should be "a volunteer of 1812, or "a volunteer" at all, does not appear. But the legic of making the character deal in slocks is clear, as it colors and decides the plot. But the author does not know enough of the technics of stockjobbing. In the scene where Goldie tells how he and his cronies tan-up stocks and bled the flats, there was a good eppertunity for putting into dramatic amber some of the thes of the talk of the trade, which was not taken advantage of. There were some good hits about Crystal Palace and Parker Vein Coal Company stocks ete; nor did the author overdo the undying philosophy alout the value of gold, in the monologues of the

We question the propriety of making young fadies leave the dance with their pariners at a ball, to join in whist, or a young married lady playing "brag" on the same occasion. Custom has corceded whist to dewegers; nor is gambling to a violent extent carried

mirably made up,) appeared before the curtain and

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO. ANOTHER TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES. INSULTS TO VARIOUS FLAGS

EFFECTS OF THE HAYTIEN WAR.

Fram Our Own Correspondent. St. DOMINGO, Friday, March 14, 1856. The famous treaty that was made originally by

Mrs. and Mr. Cazeneau with the Dominican Republic, and now completed by Mr. Elliott, has ul timately been approved of by President Santana; but it has been shorn of all its most important clauses, and has dwindled into a very simple and harmless documet indeed. In its new form the British Consul, who had been the strongest opponent of the treaty in its former shape, has ceased to oppose it; but I am sorry to say that the French and Spanish Consuls have not shown the same equanimity: they are furious that President Santana should enter into a treaty (even a commercial one, for this one is no better) with the Yankees. I do not doubt that ere long this treaty will have become the law of this land, for it has been presented to the Senate; and this shadow of popular representation in St. Domingo, consisting of seven men not overburdened with wisdom, is altogether under the thumb of Santana. What will be the frate of the treaty at Washington, I can not predict, but I should be inclined to believe that it will be opposed there by the Southern interest, were it only from spite against the Abolitionists, whose cry has been instrumental in causing the rejection of the treaty as it formerly stood. The late victories which the Dominicans have

gained over the Haytians under Soulouque have

turned their heads crazy. They consider them-

selves the first nation in the world and insult to

the right and to the left. The exequaturs of the

Hamburg Consul and of the Vice-Commercial Agent

of the United States in Porto Plata (Mr. Rothe) have

been taken from them without assigning a reason,

and the Chancelier of the French Consulate at St. Domingo was the other day arrested. The latter is in good hands, and the affair has been made a grave question by his chief, M. Durasse, and his grievances have been also adopted by the British Consul. The Hamburg Consul, insulted as he has been by the Dominican Government, and being the representative of a small State, appealed to the British Consul, and through the hands of that gentlemen has sent in a most powerfully written protest against proceedings so uncommon in international transactions. But the case of Mr. Rothe, the United States Vice-Commercial Agent, is more outrageous still, for he only learned of his having been deprived of his exequatur by seeing it announced in the official gazette. His chief, Mr. Jonathan Elliet, Commercial Agent of the United States at St. Domingo, now commissioned to make the treaty, has acted in Mr. Rothe's affair without that pride which one would have expected an American would exhibit when he see his flag basely insulted. Mr. Rothe's house was entered, notwithstanding that the strips and stars were flying, and his domicile violated in consequence of his defending the rights of an American citizen by the name of Reynolds, yes, an armed force of ten soldiers and some alguazils forced their way into Mr. Rothe's demecile, (above which the American flag was flying, ) and carried away an old rickety piano which Mr. Peynolds, who had a claim of one hundred dollars thereon, had deposited there. I understand Mr. Rothe has protested, sending a copy of his protest to his chief, and to the Department at Washington. Any other person but Mr. Elliot, after such an outrage, would have broken up all negotiations with the Dominican Government until a proper reparation had been offered for the insult, but I am sorry to say that such has not been the course followed by the American representative. You are most likely aware that En-

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-sloop Argus arrived here on the 9th from Port-au-Prince, with dispatches from the agents of the mediation for the French and British Consuls; and it is said they are requested to sound Santana in regard to peace. What has been the result is not known, but I am informed that they could get nothing decisive out of him. One of the officers of the Argus died of yellow fever the day they came to anchor, and he was buried next morning in the British cemetery. The funeral was most impressive; one hundred sailors and marines were landed; the Dominican Minister of War, the Commanderin-chief of the Marine and staffs of the President and Vice-President attended: the flags of the vessels in port were half-mast, and likewise those of the Consuls, with the exception of that of Mr. Elliot, the United States Commercial Agent, who also did not atttend with his colleagues at the funeral procession, distinguishing himself thereby in an unenviable manner.

Commodore Kellet, to Port-au-Prince to blockade

yellow fever has shown itself on board of some oe

the vessels, and I should think the Crimmodoro

must be really tired of watching Soulouque, whf

does not feel inclined to make peace with the Do-

St. Dominge is healthy, but the misery is really appalling. There is no demand for mahogany, and the war has altegether exhausted the resources.

PARROTS IN IOWA .- It is said that numbers of parrots resert annually to Decatur County, Iows, and are sometimes seen in flocks of twenty, and even more. Three of these birds were shot one week during the late cold spell. They are about the size of the common tame pigeon, though not quite so large round; their tails are shorter, their plumage is green, tinged on the back with blue; their wing-feathers are red and yellew, and the bill and tongue are the same as in all parrots. It is rather surprising to find these birds so for north and feeling so much at home.

Merder,—A man named Pierson was committed to the Carrellton jall, on Monday last, charged with the murder of a man named Pheips. The two men had been engaged cutting wood on Macoupin Island, in the Illinois River, and the murder is supposed to have been committed on last Sunday week, at which time Pierson reported that Phelps had run away. A few days after the murder, Pierson also put off, and when the cabin he occupied was searched, the body of Fleips was found, having been slept on by Pierson for several nights. They were both intoxicated when last seen tegether.

A Fown Appendix — The West Batton Rouge Sunday Planter publishes the following from Red River as anthentic: "About a fortnight since, a bird about the size of a large turkey and the color of a guinea-fowl Mennen. - A man named Pierson was committed to

dowegers; nor is gambling to a violent extent carried on by ladies of a certain age.

The play was a reasonable success. Applause followed, and Mr. Burton (who, by the way, was at

NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribene.

PANAMA, March 16, 1856. The Governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, have all combined together to make war on Walker. Costs Rica is new in the field with 8,000 men, and will attack him on the south by way of the San Jean River, while the other Governments will attack him on

the other side. Costa Rica has also a force at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, fearing an attack from that quarter, of which, however, there can be but little danger while Walker is kept busy in the interior. Beside these Governments, Walker is surrounded with enemies among the Nicaragua people, who will rise against him and his party as soon as they find themselves properly supported. From all this, I think we may soon look for his downfall, and lucky will he be if he gets safely out of the country.

The Cesta Rica Government notified the agent

of the Transit Company, that they should suspend the line if necessary; the intention of which is to prevent Walker's receiving recruits. They have also ordered their mails to be sent by way of Pan-ama, and have requested the agent of the Panama Company in that city to forward them to Punta

Arenas.

The Costa Ricans are filling up the San Juan River on their borders by sinking trees in the chan-nel in order to prevent the transportation of troops to Walker. Carrera, the President of Guate-mala, has put in motion a body of 3,000 men, to attack Walker on the north. The British frigate President which sailed from this port for Punta Archas was boarded by one of the passengers of the Emile, who reports that the officers and men were in high glee at the prospect of having a tustle with the fillibusters. The President was 100 miles from Punta Arenas, fourteen days out, having been detained for eight days by a dead calm. The Oregen produced a great excitement, when she touched at l'unta Arenas, on her passage down from San Francisco, the people sapposing that she had on board a gang of fillibusters coming to attack the

The following letter is from an officer in the

Costa Rica army to a gentleman in this city:

"Lineria, Tuesday, March 25, 1856.

"I avail myself of this opportunity from head-quarters to mention that the commencement of a brilliant campaign has been made already. Some twenty fillibusters have been taken prisoners, and sentenced by court martial. The majority will likely be shot.

"I understand the President intends to place the Emeile once more on a trin to Guatemals, and to

Emeile once more on a trip to Guatemals, and to charter her afterward for a few months. I hope it will chatter her alterward that she returns here once more from Gua-temala, and that she will stay a while.

"We shall advance further the day after to mor-

Nicaragua in about eight days. Our troops have more courage than I thought at first, and I do not doubt the campaign will terminate satisfactory. Among the fillibusters taken prisoners, most are Irish and Germans."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, April 15, 1856. As the Rev. Mr. Jewett of this place, with his wifa and child, were crossing the track of the Concord Railroad, near the depot, a freight train, which was backing down the road at the time, struck his carriage, producing these sad results. One of Mr. J.'s legs were broken and he was otherwise seriously injured.

were broken and he was otherwise seriously injured. His limb was amputated immediately after the accident. One of Mrs. J.'s hands was so badly hurt that amputation was also necessary, and she received other injuries. Their little boy, an only child, was more seriously wounded. Both of his legs and one of the were broken. He lived but a short time after the catastrophe. Mr. J. was formerly a Professor in Amherst College, but for a year or more has been the popular pastor of one of the Congregational charches of this city.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

From The Key of the Gulf, April 5.

The United States Mail steamship "Florida," Capt. Cozzens, from New-Orleans, via Tampa and Charlott's Harbor, arrived here on the 6th inst., with a number of passengers and a large freight, among which we notice 150 bales of cotton.

The Florida brings intelligence of further Indian depredations on the Manatee, and the particulars of an attack upon a small detachment of the United States troops near Cape Roman.

At Manatee, a small settlement situated five miles from the month of the river of that name, the house of Dr. Braden, a sugar planter, was attacked on the Cyclin. of 31st hit, by a small party of Seminoles. Or. Braden, was fortunately armed, and returned their random fire with such vigor that they quickly retreated; random fire with such vigor that they quickly retreated; gland and France have sent a naval force, under Dr. Braden, was tortunately armed, and returned their random fire with such vigor that they quickly retreated; but passing by the negro querters, they took seven of his slaves prisoners, and made their escape with them and three mules toward the everglades. Great excitement prevailed in the settlement. Scouting parties were such in preparations of the formula of the control of t the Haytien coast in case his Sable Majesty should take another freak into his head; meanwhile the were sent in pursuit, but it is foared with the usual

ant of success.
The Florida touched at Punta Ross, Charlott's Har The Florida touched at Punta Ross, Charlott's Hardber, and there was informed by the officer in command that on the 30th alt., while a fatigue party from Capt. Pratt's command were engaged procuring water from an island near Cape Roman, distant one and a quarter miles from the camp, they fell into an unbuscade of Indians and two of their number were killed and two wounded. The party were in two boats and were approaching the beach, when the shots were fired. They at once fired a volley in the direction of the market. proaching the heach, when the shots were fixed. They at once fixed a volley in the direction of the snoke, but being too small a force to follow up in pursuit they returned with their killed and wounded to camp. A strong party immediately visited the spot and discovered marks of blood, but the Indians had all escaped to the main land. The Indians had all escaped to the main land. The Indians numbered fourteen, as that number of forked sticks planted in the ground in-dicated that fourteen rides had rested upon them, to-make sure their deadly aim upon the boats. Corporal O'Reek, company E, 2d Artillery, and one private, name not given, were killed.

SHOOTING A SWAN.—Mr. Aikin of Ypsilanti shot a sautiful awan yesterday in a large opening in the ice above the ity. It was a splendid bird, and the marksman had great difficulty in getting him ashere. [Detroit Free Press.] We do not think Mr. Aikin did a thing to boast of

in shooting that "beautiful swan." What had that wan done to him-what wrong had it committedwhat harm to any living or dead thing—that he should take away its life? It was trespassing upon nobody's possessions. It was where it had a perfect right to be. It was in its own domain, and its charter was given it by the Deity himself. It was just where nature intended it should be, where its instincts taught it to go, it was a harmless bird. It interfered with the rights of no living thing. It was not a bird of pley. It had nothing to do with carnage. It simply floated upon the river, a buoyant and beautiful thing, one of the oranments fashioned by the great Creator to beautify and adorn the waste of waters. By what right, then, did Mr. Alkin take away its innocent life? Whence did he derive authority to slaughter that beautiful bird with a ruthless and cruel hand? Shame on Mr. Alkin? It was a wanton shedding of innocent blood. Shame on every man who kills without purpose, slays without necessity, any of the harmless and beautiful things of God? It was a cowardly thing in Mr. Alkin to steal like a thief upon the security of its victim, and then, like an assassin, strike it to death in an anguarded moment. It was a a vage and inhunan act in Mr. Alkin to kill that beautiful bird. An honest-hearted man would not have core it. Shame on Mr. Alkin! Nature and humanity cry, Shame upon him! [Albany Register.] what harm to any living or dead thing-that he should

A TEFRIAIL LEAF-CLEAR GRIT.—We'carn that one of the workmen fell from the Rock Island Railroad Bridge last week a distance of fifty-two feet. A large stick of timber fell at the same time and from the same place. The lee being rotten, both the sick of timber and the man went through together, and the men on the bridge stood aghast, expecting to see their commode no more. But in a twinking he serambled out on the liee, and, with elenched fists and significant gestures, commenced swearing terribly at some one for passing him off the bridge. Bating the cool bath he had received, he was none the worse of his fearful advecture.

[Chicago Press.]

Assault on a Prinst.—We see it stated that the Rev. B. M. Poyet, a Catholic priest, paster of St. Jo-oph's Church, New Orleans, was recently assaulted by five men with sword-cames in the public street. Ho received about twenty fir h-wounds before he was ablo to except from his availants. The cause of the assault, was an alleged inself given to two young ladies by to pass in the church on the Sanday lafore.